ECHEMZ.

Senstor Saulsbury made yesterday to have the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions considered by the Senate, but the attempt was not successful. Ex-Secretary Thompson appeared be ore the House Special Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, and made an argument in favor of the proposed Panama Canal, in which he denied that the De Lesseps scheme was in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine. Three separate reports were presented yesterday on the part of the Congressional members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

HASTE WITHOUT PROGRESS. SENATOR SAULSBURY'S BLUNDERING ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A VOTE ON THE ENLLING CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There was an air of ex pectancy discernible upon the faces of Senators and copis in the galleries to-day, as if something was bent to cour to create a ripple in the hitherto placid monotony of the proceedings of the body. Senator Sanisbury was upon his feet before the Chairman had completed his announcement of the rmination of the morning hour, and moved to lay aside the pending order and take up the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions reported from the Senate Com mittee on Privileges and Elections last session.

Republican Senators were affected with a most ngular and nunccustomed obtuseness, and seemed find it a very difficult matter to understand just what the effect of the Senator's motion would be Senator Edmunds made the point of order that there was no rule under which a pending measure could simply taid aside. It must be postponed indefinitely or postponed to some day named. Sena tor Saulsbury awkwardly changed the for a of his motion two or three times to meet the objections raised against it, but finally became confused in his own mind with regard to what he wanted to accomplish and returned to his original mo tion. By this time two, or three other Republicans had made the point of order, first mentioned by Scuator Edmunds, and the Chair (Senator Withers) decided that the spoint was well taken, Senator Saulsbury then, upon the suggestion of Senator Wallace, moved that the Holladay bill, which was the unfinished business, he laid upon the table, which, he explained, would place it where it might be called up by a vote of the Senate at any time.

This was a great blunder, and Senator Hill, of Georgia, was sharp enough to see it. He suggested to the tor from Delaware that he permit the Holladay belli to be acted upon if it could be disposed of during the day. Mr. Saulsbury did not fully master the bearings of the matter, however, and was only conscious that he had wanted to get Sonator Ke logg out of his seat before the tith of March, and that he had instructions from the Democrats of his committee to bring the resolutions up for action at the earliest gracticable moment.

had instructions from the Democrats of his committee to bring the resolutions up for action at the
serliest practicable moment.

Senator Hoar and other Republicans asked Senator Saulsbury and the Unairman if the effect of the
motion would really be to displace the Holladay
claim, so that it would require a voice to take it off
the table, and being answered in the affiermative,
a Yea and Nay vote was taken, resulting in the
utter dissomitione of Mr. Saulsbury. There
were 20 yeas and 34 mays. Mr. Saulsbury is
reported to be very much chargined by this result
and says that he will never expect another favor of
the Senate of the United States.

It a doubless true that the vote was not an absolate test of the strength of Senator Kellogg's
ensmiss, but the opinion prevails quite generally
that the matter should no longer be a subject of
solicitude. It is known that one or two Democrats
who are opposed to Senator Kellogg voted "nay"
because of their desire to favor the Holladay Relief
bill, while on the other hand some Democrats who
would cladly see the Holladay buil laid upon the table
voted to retain it in its place because they wished
to make their record upon the Kellogg case at this
time.

It is miderstood that Senator Saulsbury will bring

time.
It is understood that Senator Saulsbury will bring the matter up again. If he shows no more skill as a parliancentarian than he manifested to-day, he will never reach a fair test vote upon his resolutions.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THREE REPORTS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL MEM-BERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS-THE QUES-TIONS OF A HIGHER STANDARD AND COLOREL CADETS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Senator Garland (Ark.), on the part of the Congressional members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, to-day submitted a report signed by him self and Representative Phillips, another signed by Senator Edmunds, and still another signed by Representatives McKinley and Feiton. Senator Garland's report was accompanied by a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the Military Academy. Mr. Garland and Representative McKinley devote

considerable space to the consideration of the question of the admission of colored to the Academy. They say that the mingling of white and colored cadets on terms of social equality is subject to continued drawbacks and troubles, which are so far inherent that in their judgment no regulation of law can control them. If it be deemed expedient to continue further this cause, while repressed so far as a wise discipline can touch it, must, after all, be left for its cure to time and experience, which may result in its miligation or the complete separation of the two races in their military education. Respecting the question of raising the standard of admission of cadets, they say the very object and purpose of the school and the preessity for its establishment e school and the necessity for its establishment old suggest a low standard; many other wise smart deserving boys might be denied admission be-ose they had not the means of studying those ings which would be required by an increase or

on of the standard.

clevation of the standard.

Senator Edmunds, in his report, expresses the opinion that the standard of admission ought to be rated; the number of appointees from each state is small, and there would be no difficulty in finding appointees, and of a higher grade of acquirements, and they would be as apt to come from the poor as frequently as from the rich.

The investigation made by the committee, he asys, convinced him that youths of the African race have not received the same treatment, at least from their follow-cadets, that they would have received had they been of the white race, but each colored boy had found himself continually isolated from his fellow-cadets. There is no reason, he says, why the two races cannot succeed together in this matitution as they do in many schools and universities in this country and other countries. The officers and cadets of the Atalemy all come from every phase of American life and meet on equal ground, and while it may be conceded that no law can rectify the evil referred to, he believes that such a course of practice as has existed toward the colored cadets is unjust, unreasonable and inhuman, and that it deserves the severest condemnation. Referring to the Whittaker inquiry, Sepator Edmunds says the conjuct of the case was such as to place Whittaker in a false position in the beginning. If, he says, the white cadets can be excupated on their mere declaration that they were free from complicity in the outrage, the same theory ought to apply to calets of the colored race, unless it is assumed that there can be no presumption in the existence of truth in a colored cadet. He does not think well of the theory in any case. Any one who would commit such an outrage would deny it. The investigation ought to have been as constituted as to have made an inquiry into the event itself had not to put the youth on quality into the event itself had not to put the youth on guality into the event itself had not to put the youth on guality into the event itself had not on whom the many that t con committed. He concludes by re-there is no insurmountable obstacle on of existing culls at the Academy, accomplished by the wise influence of the officers and instructors in charge, be accomplished, it should be a mat-consideration whether such an insti-not to be absolutely abolished. The McKinley and Felton in their re-curring in much that is contained in Senster Garland and Representative

d do not believe, however, that the standard

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO INSIST ON A WEGNGREFORMS RESULTING FROM THE WHITTAKER
CASE-AN ARGUMENT FOR THE DE LESSEPS
SCHEME.

Tank of colonel, shall be assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall the whole number of officers assigned to such duty exceed the number of officers assigned to such duty exceed the number of officers assigned to such duty exceed the number of officers assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall be assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall be assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall be assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall be assigned to duty at the Mulitary Academy, nor shall the whole number of officers assigned to such duty exceed the number of officers assigne

as to read as follows:

Every cadet who shall be found deficient by the Academy Board, either in conduct or studies, at any annual examination, shall be fortiwith discharged from the Academy and shall case to be a cadet thereof, and shall not be continued therein, and no such cubet shall be reappointed to the Academy without the written recommendation of the Academy Board; nor shall any such cadet be appointed to any place in the Army within four years next after the time of his baying been so found deficient.

The bill further provides for the appointment each year of a Congressional Board of Visitors, in addition to the Board of Visitors appointed by the President, and gives this Congressional Board the authority of an ordinary Joint Committee of Congressional State of Congressional S gress to make such investigations as it may d proper. The last section of the bill provides for appointment of a professor of German to teach that anguage at the Academy.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

ARGUMENT * OF EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON BEFORE THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE-ITS COMPLE-TION NO VIOLATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

-NO ACTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The House Special Con mittee on the Interoceanic Ship Canal subject held meeting this morning, which was well attended. Among the prominent persons present were Senor Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, Captain Eads and his counsel, as representatives of the Tehnantepec project, Mr. Phelps, representing the Nicaragu project, and Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Navy, representing the Panama Canal Company. It was expected that Mr. Phelps would conclude the statement begun by him last Saturday, but the com mittee decided to hear Mr. Thompson first.

Mr. Thompson began by disclaiming all idea of liseussing the practicability or relative advantages of all or any of the projects. That was a matter fo engineers and capitalists, and it might safely be left n their bands, with the remark that a combination of capital and energy could overcome all natural obstacles. He did not understand that that question came properly within the jurisdiction of the commi. tee. He continued:

mi.tee. He continued:

The great and practical question that strikes my mind as being at the very outset of the investigation, so far as the jurisdiction of this committee is concerned, is: Is there any affirmative duty devolving upon the Government of the United States in regard to that work, or win the United States consider itself justified in leaving each of these works to be decondent on its own merits, like any other private business transaction—relying for success upon the metars and the instrumentalities which it may have in its own hands! I would not and I could not be forced to express an opinion against any of these schemes, or to place the weight of a single feather in obstruction to any of them. I do not believe that they stand in civalry with each other; and I leave the great eleminfic world, the eminent engineers who tave made the solution of those questions which lie at the foundation of this inquire.

There is stated by many of the best men in the countries.

fluir.

I hear it stated by many of the best men in the country, and I read it in many of the best men spapes in the country, that the scheme of building a cana at Panama by what is called a French corporation is in opposition to what is known as the Mource dectrine. I do not think so. On the contrary, I think that it affirms the Mource doctrine. I think that the Monree doctrine means simply that this scheme shall not be luterized in the contrary of the United States. What was the Mource dectrine if it was a Presidential declaration, and nothing more. I do not think it would do to say it this country, and under our institutions, that the declaration of a President (how frequently seever it may be repeated) can constitute a policy. This is a popular government. In order to establish a policy the legislative power must be invoked, not the exactive. The United States of Colombia is an independent Government, made so by the achievement of its revolutionary independence, just as our Government is independent. Hast not the power and the right to construct internal improvements when it pleases, or to omit to do so if it pleases! It may or may not be hampered by constitutional provisions of its own, but it undoubtedly has the right to decide for inserf whether these things also be done or not.

Now, in regard to the construction of a canal across the Istimus at Panama, there is everything done that can be done; very practical step has been taken that is known to international law; all conceivable modes have been adopted to establish, with the consent of all the great nations of the earth, the neutrality of that canal. That is, that when constructed, and by whomoever constructed, it is to be kept neutral to all indians and to internaporitation of all the consumere of the word.

Mr. Thompson proceeded to discuss the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, by which the Cinited

Mr. Thompson proceeded to discuss the treaty of 1846 with New-Granada, by which the Unite-States was bound to guarantee the independence of that country and the neutrality of any canal that might be constructed; and showed that subsequent conventions which were negotiated and or Mr. John son's Administration with the Republic of Colombia. son's Administration with the R public of Colombia for the purpose of making that guarantee more definite and effectual had not been ratified by the American Senate. He was asked by Mr. Singleton to read the joint resolution reported by the committee on the Stn of March last, and taving read it, be gave his assont to its propositions, and stated that the Franca Government had, by a notification to our Government, repudiated the idea of having anything to do with the canal, and had said that it would not assume any responsibility or establish any protection over it. He went on to say:

any responsibility or establish any protection over it. He went on to say:

There is double protection, therefore, as against the Government of France. There is, first, the protection furnished by the interests of the corporators. They would not expose their charter to forfeiture by attempting to confer it on a foreign Government. I heat there is the second protection that the Government of Colombia would not permit her sovereignty to be needed. Then it, as against both of those contingencies, the French Government should indertake to exforce the possession of any of those rights, there is the power of guarantee on the part of the United States, and, consequently, the United Islates of overnment heids the key in its own bands, so that the very moment that any foreign Power or Government shall indertake to enforce any rights over this canal, the guarantee of the United States becomes effective, and the United States Government can then say, "Thus far shall thou go, and no further."

Mr. Singicton—I do not understain that there is any conflict whatever between your views and the views of this committee. The committee does not propose, by any action, to throw any obstacle or difficulty in the way of what the Panama Canal Company proposes to do. The committee has active of that subject. It mas reserved all action for a future Congress, if the contingency should arise that would make it necessary for Congress to set at all. That the contingency may never urise. MD Lesseps may go on and bollating canal, and that canal may be operated for a whole century so as to give caters substaclout to the United States, and no contingency or necessity may arise during that whole nericd for any interference on the part of the United States, and no contingency or necessity may arise during that whole nericd for any interference on in connection with it.

Mr. Thompson—I frankly state that that is the very

arise during that whole period for any interference on the pars of the United States, or any other declaration in connection with it.

Mr. Thompson—I frankly state that that is the very conclusion which I desired reaching, and have reached in my argainent.

Mr. Singetton—That is the conclusion to which the committee has long since come. You are not proposing any action on the part of the committee. The committee has taken action on the subject, and has said that it will not interfere in any way at the present time, but that if the necessity should ever arise, the Government shall have the right to do it.

Mr. Martin—II all that be true (and I do not dispute it), I would like to know why this committee is sitting and hearing arguments. If we propose no affirmative action, it seems to me that our work is a work of superregation. I do not comprehend why this committee is sitting, if nothing is to be done. I supposed that there were several propositions before the committee, and that the committee expected and required to take affirmative or negative action on some of them. That I supposed all the time was the legitimate province and daily of the Committee, and for that reason I was very desirous of hearing all the gentlemen interested, especially Mr. Thompson—I have said that I do not intend to grapple with the great question of building rairroads or cands. I am guite willog to soo where I am. I see

desirons of hearing all the gentlemen interested, especially Mr. Thompson—I have said that I do not intend to grapple with the great question of building rainroads or canals. I am quite willing to stop where I am. I see that the views of the committee and mine correspond on the general question, and, therefore, I am not disposed to trepass on the Committee.

Mr. Marcin tequired whether, when the question of the Panama Canal began to excite public opinion, the Government had not sont war vessels to Central America to establish coaling stations there.

Mr. Thompson replied in the affirmative, and cave as a reason for that action the fact that the Government was ignorant of the terms of the charter, and did not know what secret arrangement might exist between France and Colombia, and wanted to be prepared for all contingencies. Adjourned till Wednesday.

LEAVING THE DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17 .- W. W. Mac fariand, of New-York, recently a member of the important and influential law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, bas informed some o his old friends and associates in the Democratic party that he proposes to support General Garfield's in him and believes that he will give the country a wise and able Administration. As Mr. Macfarland has been a staunch Democrat and a close personal is well as political associate of his late partner, S. M. Barlow, his action creates some comment.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASTING TIME AND MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881.

Members of the House of Representatives will obably continue to waste valuable time as well as well as political descent of the person Exhibition in the Man Centennia Building. It is uncertained that a proposition has been made to the company, which, if accepted, will preserve the Exhibition.

AN INJUNCTION SUIT POSTONED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—In the United States Carolic Court thus morning. Judge McKennan directed the proposition for the Wastern Union Telegraph Company against the Pennsylvania Hailroad Company, resiraning the sates cross interfering with the business of the terms. Administration; that he has known General Gar-L. M. Barlow, his action creates some comment,

money by introducing until the very last day of the GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS, who have appeared in the field. A somewhat singusession new bills, which in the nature of things will not be touched, even by a committee, before this Congress expires by constitutional limitation. One hundred and one bills and four joint resolutions were offered to-day, and ordered to be printed at the public expense. Six or seven of these bills were introduced " by request." This method of securing the free printing of the whimsical productions of amateur and impecunious statesmen has become nuisance which ought to be abated. Considering that the members of the present House of Representatives have been able to prepare and present on their own account about 7,000 bills, it does not seem necessary that outside talent should be employed for the same purpose.

od for the same purpose.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS CONSULTING. About twenty Republican Senators met at 11 o'clock this morning in caucus, with Senator Anthony in the chair. Senator Edmunds called up the Kellogg case, and a free conversation in regard to it followed. It had already been practically decided by informal consultations with each other that the Republicans would resort to any available obstructive methods known to parliamentary rules to delay or prevent action upon the case, and this informal decision was ratified by the caucus. This was the chief subject under consideration. Senator Blame called attention to the subject of the electoral count, and said it ought to receive the attention of the caucus. Upon his motion the chairman was instructed to name five Senators as a committee to consider the possible exigencies which might arise during the electoral count, by reason o

A COMPROMISE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL. The Superintendent of the Census has finally cor piled his tables, and finds that the population of the United States and Territories is 50,152,356, and that the represented population is 49,369,595. Mr. Cox frames his Apportionment bill, fixing the num ber of Representatives after March 3t at 301 members, one more than the number which he at members, one more than the number which he at first contemplated. This is an increase of eight members over the present House. It is evidently presented as a compromise bill, in order to harmo-nize the differences between 293 and 312. The gams are entirely in the West and South. All of the New-England States, with the exception of Rhode I-land and Connecticut, are to lose at least one number, while the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania lose.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL SURGEONS. Medical Inspector Charles H. Burbank has been ordered to the Richmond and as Ficet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station per steamer of February 8. the Asiatic Station per steamer of February 8. Medical Director F. M. Gunnell has been detached as Flest Surgeon of the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin has been detached from the Navy Yard, League Island, on the 20th inst. and ordered to the training ship Minnesots; Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon from the Minnesota and ordered to the Alert, Asiatic Station, per steamer of February 26.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. Surgeon W. K. Van it-vpen has been ordered to the avan Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Members of the Pacific Railroads Committee of the ouse express the opinion that no action whatever will taken by the committee this session in the Northern cific Ratiroad matter,

The House Committee on Elections will take action to

day upon the report of the sub-committee in the case of Bisice agt. Hull. The sub-committee unanimously re port in favor of unscating Hull (Dea.), the present The value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from

the United States during December, 1880, were \$18,214,740, and during December, 1879, \$19,105,236. For the tweive months guided December, 1880, \$263,295,357, and for the same period in 1879, \$239,201,889. The President bus granted to Private James Quint certificate of ment for a bravery. Quan was with concenant Schwacka and Scott "Captain Jack" in 1876 on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions, an

FROM ONE JUL TO ANOTHER.

READING, Pean., Jan. 17 .- Judge Hageman this morning directed the Smer. If of fierks County to de liver Jacob Huntzinger. Late president of the Miners Trust Company Back of Pottsville, to the Warden of the Schnytkiii County Jan to await tital on charges growing out of the follower of the bank.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS,

SUICIDE IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.-Philip J. Krieger,

A DRUGGISI'S CRIMINAL MISTAKE, Chicago, Jan. 17 .- August Kussman, the

HICAGO, Jan. 17.-Mand Granger and the memory of the "Two Nights in Roln" combination, arrived in time city hast night. A correanization of the company is decined advisable. Miss Granger will return to New-York, and with not "star" any more for the

A STUDENT BELEASED EROM PRISON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—John C. Heywood, in march sangent from Wisconsin killed a liquor stor keeper named McMainen, in this city more than a grant face the wood was sentenced to twenty-five years in the State Pontentiary. The supreme Court has reveal the december and Heywood was to day admitted to bath. FATAL BOILER 1 XPLOSION IN OBIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- A special dispatch to The Gazette from Edinolsville, Ohio, says that a besire it the fire brick works of F. S. Ball exploded this morning destroying the building and latality injuring willian Figan, a boy employed at the works. Francis Stewart William Donlevy and John Layton were severely in juried. The loss is estimated at \$4,000.

KILLING A DANGLROUS LOVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—George Hines, fifty-five years one, living near Grayson, Stanislaus County, yearerday went to the home of Lizzie Kuene, a girst of eighteen, and renewed a former proposal of marriage. He met with a firm refusal. The injurated man then said, "I will kill yon," and drew a pistol. Miss Kuene anticipated him by seizing a shotgan conveniently at hand and killing him.

SUPPRESSING LOW PERFORMANCES. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—In The Gazette of last Monday there was an arricle describing the low per formances given in different places of annuement in the city. Thereupon the Methodist and Prochement in the formances given in different places of an assement in the city. Thereupon the Methodist and Presbyterian clergy men took the matter up and decided to appoint a joint committee to wit upon the Mayor. The interview developes the fact that the Mayor and Chief of Police were apparently ignorant of the powers they possessed to suppress the evil. Another article was published explaining the laws bearing on these performances, and as a result of this the Board of Connotinen possed a resolution directing the City Solietor to prepare an ordinance for the regulation and licensing of places of entertainment, and the Board of Aldermen directed their Committee on Legislation to report the ordinance of the same character that has been quietly resting in its hands since last May.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BEFRIENDING THE JEWS.

ROCHESTSE, N. Y., Jan. 17.—1 he Kochester branch
of the Irisa Lana League has passed a resolution protesting
against the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

against the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

INCREASING THE CAPITAL.

BOSTON, Jun. 17.—At the annual meeting of the
Boston Marine Insurance Company this forenoon, it was
voted to increase the capital of the company from \$500,000 to
\$1,000,000.

1,000,000.

THE STEAMER SANDRINGHAM LIBELED.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17.—The British steamer sandringsam arrived from Baltimore to-day, and was libeled by the wrecking firm of J. P. Baker for \$100,000 for saving he vessel and cargo a few weeks ago.

MIDDLETOWS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—1 hs wife of solved man named Hixon, at Elienville, Ulater County, o critical state that gave birth to a female child, and on Saturial welve hours afterward, to two more of the same sex. All ar iving and doing well.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

THE PROPER MAKING THEIR INFLUENCE FELT AT HARRISBURG-SENATOR KERNAN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS PARTY-A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE

TALKED OF AT TRENTON. In Harrisburg the Grow men continue to stand by their leader, being supported by the popular will. The Democrats have nominated Senator Wallace. The Democratic caucus at Albany yesterday went through the formality of nominating Senator Kernan for reelection. A brisk canvass is being conducted at Trenton. Ex-Senator Potts is spoken of as a compremise candidate.

BITTERNESS AT HARRISBURG.

THE GROW MEN REFUSING TO DESERT BIM-THE PEOPLE APPROVE THEIR ACTION-OLIVER'S CLAIMS-WALLACE NOMINATED BY THE DEMO CHATS-PROSPECTS OF A DEADLOCK.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.] : HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 17 .- The influx of politi ans from all parts of the State makes Pennsylvania's capital annoually lively to-night, and nothing is talked of but the Senatorial election. which takes place to-morrow.

Mr. Ohver and a large party of friends arrived from Allegheny this evening and express confidence of ultimate vic-They say that he has already great tory. received assurances from a number of Mr. Grow' supporters that they will rally to his standard at the critical time, but do not give details of the arces whence they expect to derive their strength Mr. Oliver's caucus column numbers ninty-five votes, but thirty others are necessary to his election. The compact, steady, earnest and uncompromising attitude of the Grow column warrants the prediction that Oliver will not be able to get many votes from that quarter, while the Democrats, whose leaders are here to-night in large numbers, are determined upon making no ailiances with either wing of the Republican party.

Mr. Grow's strength is still nushaken. The mem bers who stood by him have returned this evening from their constituents, fortified and encouraged by the enthusiastic expressions of popular sup port which they received during 'their visits home in the recess. Representative Wolfe says that the Growmen are masters of the situation. No man who is not acceptable to them can now be elected United States Senator, Telegrams have been received by Grow's supporters this evening from all parts of the State advising to stick, and the present outlook of things indicates a protracted dead-lock. Colonel Quay still predicts Oliver's election as a certainty, but it to hard to see where he can get the votes.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held

a cancie this evening and nominated as their candi date for United States Senator, William A. Wallace They appeared jubilant over the Republican split. and will hold themselves in readiness to act on t moment's potice in case a crisis should arise that would afford them an opportunity of derivin any party benefit from the divided councils of their opponents. Their present intention is to keep their own lines intact, and not to vote for either Grow or Oliver. This being so, a deadlock of ong duration is imminent, and nothing but the some able man who is above either faction can restore harmony in the Republican ranks. The Grow and Oliver men are determined to-night to fight the battle out to the end. Both factions have issued long addresses to-night to the Republicans of the State, setting with the signation from the standpoint of each, and the contest is hourly assuming a bitter and aggressive aspect.

The address issued by Mr. Oliver's friends is directed to the Republican constituencies of the State as emanating from the Republican Senators and members now supporting the action of the regular caucustin open session, stating the reasons governing their of the public. It sets forth that Henry Oliver, j is the regular nominee of the party, having received 79 out of the 95 votes in caucus. It claims that remains no just cause for consagainst the result and that captious fault-finding can find no place upon which to hang a sensible objection. It claims further, that Mr. Oliver was fairly nominated by the only body to by methods which were more than just, which from every partisan standpoint must be regarded things, how can Senators and Representatives withhold their support from him in open session, of how aband in a claim established by rules regulating the government of all parties, accepted by all as just and in exact harmony with that fundamental principle of our Government which claims the right of the majority to rule. It says there is Senator or Member who does not owe his nomination and election to this principle, and to profit by its working and deny Mr. Ohver the right to do so, would be an exhibition of flagrant selfishness It adds that the friends of Mr. Grow exhausted all known political resources in their efforts. They first sought instructions, and in some instances procured them fairly, but in others from inadequate authorities. It attacks the instructions, and says the people of many counties disbelieve in the right to instruct for United States Senator, and accept of that view of the National Constitution which gives them every special right of appeal. The address from beginning to end is an argument in favor of the caucus, an attack on the validity of most of the instructions given to Mr. Grow's supporters, and a plea to stand by the nomination of Henry W. Oliver, which it claims was fairly and regularly made.

THE ISSUE AT TRENTON DOUBTFUL.

REIVAL OF FRIENDS OF THE CANDIDATES-THE CLAIMS MADE FOR EACH ASPIRANT-DEMOCRATIC MULISHNESS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 .- The opening of the week in which the Senatorial contest will probably be decided has been marked by the arrival of numerous delegations in the interest of the several candi dates. Fifty gentlemen; supposed to advocate the claims of ex-Secretary Robeson, have been apportioned among the several hotels, and they have as as-ociates an equal number of adherents of General Sewell, while Mr. Halsey's friends are occupying the remaining room. Seme of these advocates are rather peculiar specimens of their kind. They are known variously as "Sand Spaniards," "Grubbers" and

'Delegates at Large." Mr. Robeson's friends have been increased by the arrival of several persons from Washington, dele-

gates from a club there.

A development in the contest has been the mention of the name of ex-Senator Potts, late candidate for Governor, as a compromise candidate. Those most intimate with the gentleman say that he would be unable to accept the honor should the nomination be assured him. The inauguration to-morrow is expected to bring all the candidates to Trenton and the developments then are expected to be of interest and importance. Mr. Freinghuysen is the only candidate who has failed to appear on the scene. The alarm that has been expressed for this gentleman's health, it is fair to state, has been principally in the imagination of those who have been opposed to him. His illuess last summer was of a material character entirely.

The friends of Mr. Robeson have manifested onfidence this evening that is somewhat alarming to opponents. It is stated that he has received some accessions which were not anticipated and that his prospects for more after the complimentary ballot are flattering. The increasing interest in the centest is shown by the number of prominent men

lar phase of the fight is that Mr. Robeson, a member of General Grant's Cabinet and supposed to be a close friend, is not considered a "Grant candidate"; that position, it is said, being given to Mr. Freling huysen. The report that General Sewell's strength will be thrown for Mr. Parker ultimately is doubted, as those familiar with affairs believe that Genera Sewell's forces will stand by him until a nomination is effected. Well-informed members scout the idea

of a "bolt" in any possible condition of affairs. The Assembly Committee on Elections went to Bordentown this morning to count the ballots in the contested election case of Carter (Rep.) against Murphy (Dem.) Mr. Murphy holds the seat at present. When the committee arrived the ballot boxes were sent for, but the Democratic officials refused to deliver them, on the advice of a Democratic politician of Hudson County. The ground assumed was that the committee was not acting inder any resolution of the House and had no responsible authority for examining the ballots. This is alleged to be a Democratic move to prevent Mr. Carter from voting on the Senatorship. He would probably vote for General Sewell. The Assembly this evening adopted a resolution giving the committee full power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers. boxes were sent for, but the Democratic officials

SENATOR KERNAN RENOMINATED. THE DEMOCRATIC BURLESQUE PERFORMED-LIBER

AL PROFESSIONS OF VIRTUE. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- The Democratic members of both Houses met in the Senate Chamber after the session closed this evening to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Senator Fowler, who presided, declared that Mr. Platt had been nominated merely for his services to the Republican party, and

said:

GENTLEMEN: The vast and varied wants and interests of fifty multions of people demand other and higher qualifications than these. They demand "a man with heart, head and hand, like some of the simple great ones, gone forever and ever by." A man of strong intelligence to comprehend these wants; accounting and interfry that he may deal with them fearlessly and justly, and or the highest intellections endowments that he may champion them understandingly and successfully. I have no fear that this meeting will make a mistake in the character of their candidate; that party which has given to the highest council of the Nation a Van Buren, a Marcy and a Wright, will to-night, true to its traditions and practices, name as its candidate for that high office one more distinguished for its particism than his particianship, and better known as a statesman than a politician.

Mr. Patterson, of Rensselaer County, presented the

Mr. Patterson, of Rensselaer County, presented the name of Hon, the Francis Kernan, of Quelda County, for the office of United States Senator. Mr. Brooks see the nomination, which was made by acclamation. On motion of Mr. Browne, a resolution was adopted declaring that, as the Democratic party in the State of New-York, in recent State Convention," has pledged itself to the continuance of the reforms in the State expenses in angurated under the administration of Governors Tilden and Rebinson," the representatives of the Democratic party in the Legislature piedge themselves to do the same. The caucus then adjourned.

GENERAL BUTLER NOMINATED.

Besron, Jan. 17 .- By a unanimous vote the Dem ocratic Logislative caucus this afternoon voted to make General B. F. Butler its candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for in place of Senator Dawes. Should no election be effected on the first ballot, they will be ready to combine with anti-Dawes Republicans, should any such be found, upon almost any men who may be proposed.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17 .- The House minittee on Elections agreed this morning, without dissent, to admit Representative M. Kenna (Rep.), whose seat had been contessed. The R-publicans on the committee-which is composed of cight Republicans and three Democrats-decided to present a report to-morro morning recommending that Stewart (Dem.) be un-scated. The Lemocrats will present a minority report. Governor Alvin Hawkins was insugarated at noon before a large assemblage of people. He is the first Republican Governor mangurated in Tennessee for ten

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Republican members of the Board of Ablermen held a caucus restorday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Ablermen in the City Hall. The It was the sentiment of the majority that for the present President. The member whom they will vote for t that the majority will be wiling probably to unite with the irving flail members in organizing the Board, if the dead-lock can be broken in no other way. It is known that by both the Tammany and Irving Hall men. The Reoring shown them. Several claim that the Republicans should be conceded the Pr sidency on the ground that they have eight votes to six on the part of Irving Ho It is doubtful if this will be conceded. The Irving Hall members say that under they can control four of the nominal Tammony votes. It is known that Mayor Grace is oponed to a combination with the Repub-terns, if the organization of the Board can be effected with Democratic votes. He has at intervals sent for the Tammany and Irving Stall members, and advised them to unite in organizing the H ard. He has pointed out that there are fourteen Democratic votes, and that the public would become impatient if the d-adiock was con-tinued much longer. It is not a question of patronage, for the living Hall members have affered their Demo-cratic rivals the Clerk and Assistant Clerk, the charman of the Finance Committee and one-half of the remainder

of the Finance Committee and one-half of the remainder of the patronage.

There seems little chance that the Tammany members with unite on an Irving Half caudidate. The impression has got abroad that Tammany Half will hold aloof, and that the outcome will be a strong light, against Irving Half and Mayor Greec. This is not deemed good policy by many of the older and shrewder Tammany leaders. They are of tam opinion that it would be better to accept Mayor Greace offer to divide the patronage between the Democratic organizations, he being the candidate of both. Mr. Kally was appeted to reach home late hast night from his Western and Southwestern lecturing tour, and be will probably ecommunicate his wishes to the Tammany members before the Board goes into session. Alderman Sauer (Tammany) has so far recovered from his recent severe il ness that he will probably attend the meeting of the Board. The Tammany members will continue to vote for nim for President. Alderman Coggey (Irving Hall) is still too ill to be out.

The Republican members will hold another caucus this morning. It is not likely that the Board will organize to-day. organize to-day.

LONG AND FRUITLESS DISCUSSIONS. The Young Men's Democratic Club, which was chiefly instrumental to forming the Committee of Pity to reorganize the Democratic party in this city, met last night at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-st. The members discussed informally for some time the question of organization in the respective Assembly tricts in which they lived, but could not settle the

matter. The meeting then convened and the proposed an endments to the constitution were taken up for consideration. Some of the members wished the amendments read, but as this would take about ten minutes, others thought it was unnecessary. After discussing the matter for an hour and a half, several members being on the floor at a time, a motion to disponse with the reading was declared by the Capir to have been carried. Some of the members objected to the decision and this was debated for half an hour, when the club adjourned wishout reaching a satisfactory conclusion as to whether the amendments should be read or not. The subject will come up at the next meeting. eration. Some of the members wished the amendments

CHOOSING A DELEGATE.

The primary election held by the XXIst Assembly District Republican Association last night, at Mor-ton Hail, No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-st., for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Central Committee, resulted in the election of Major Willard Bulard. He received fity-nucout of the eighty-two votes cast.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

REAVY SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

BORDESTOWN, N. J., Jun. 17.—Henry Williams, recently found sulfy of murier in the second degree for killing Charles Ross, in this city, November 25 last, was sentenced to-day to twenty years in the State Prison.

MURDERED BY HIS WIPE.

RICHMONS, Va., Jun. 17.—Wilson Foulkes (colored), of Keyaville, Charlotts County, has been murdered by his wife because he threatened to kill Isaac Goulding, of weem he was jealous. The colored people were inclined to lyncales.

he was jeasous. The colored people were included by the feet.

DEATH FROM RIDING BAPIDLY.

AUGUSTA, Gr., Jan., 17.—A fatal accident occurred last Thursday, near Waynesboro, Barke County, Ga. While D. McNowell and J. D. Mixon were idding very rapidly in opposite directions, their houses came in collision. McNowell was killed liestantly, and Mixon was seriously injured.

A COLORED COOK MURDSRED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jun., 17.—George Tread well (colored), of Liverpool, who was cook one board the British bark Queen of Nations, was found marginal of heart, for today. Whilam Soroun, exposure, and thermann scripting, sailor on wafen, were agreesled, charged with the murder.

WHAT IS DOING ABROAD.

PHASES OF THE IRISH CONFLICT. PROSECUTION MEETS WITH A CHECK IN THE IRISH STATE TRIALS-TURMOIL IN THE HOUSE

OF COMMONS-BRAZIL ENCOURAGING TRADE. The Crown abandoned an important count in the indictment at the Irish State trials yesterday. There was an angry discussion in the House of Commons on Justin McCarthy's amendment. The Hanlan-Laycock match has been postponed until Saturday. The Boers have repulsed two British sorties. Brazil has given a subsidy to a Canadian line of steamers.

PARNELL'S DEFENCE CONTINUED. AN EVICIED TENANT BROUGHT FORWARD-A PITCE IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

DUBLIN, Morday, Jan. 17, 1881 The Court of Queen's Bench is crowded today. Mr. Macdonogh, of conusel for the traversers, said he intended to put in evidence 41 acts' of Parliament, passed before and after the Act of Union, regard-ing land laws and preservation of peace in Ireland. He ing land laws and preservation of peace in Ireland. He called as a witness in eyicted tenant, eighly-three years of age, whose feebleness caused a sensition. The price witten objected to be gridenes of this witness, but the Court decided that it was admissible if the proceeding intended to rely on the ninetwenth count of the indistinent-which charges the traversers with completing to crade discontent and disaffection among the subjects of the Court and ill-will and hostility between different classes of Her Mrjesty's subjects—and then, the court said, the trial would last for years. A short adjournment was granted on the application of the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, to enable him to consult his colleagues.

On the reassembling of the Court Attorney-General, Law anounced that he would abandon the undetenth count, and the evidence of evicted tenants was consequently ruled out as inadmissible. Mr. O'Donogaus then closed the evidence for the defence. Mr. McL. ughin, who is specially retained on behalf of Mr. Birennan, and a telling speech.

Mr. Paraell denied that his narty were obstructing the proceedings of the House. He said he had never gone beyond the lines of constitutional agriation. If the coercion bills were passed the first arrest uniter team would be a signal for suspension of the pageant of all rent.

Sir Staffard Northcote protested against Mr. Paraell's cleant and districted attitude roward life General

The delette was accordingly adjourned.

The delette was accordingly adjourned.
In the House of Lords to-night Earl Portesens, Liberal, asked whether in view of obstruction in the House of Commons the Government would not, with the original of saving time, introduce the Coercion will first in the House of Lords.

The Government repudiated the idea and the subject was dropped.

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The boy who was injured by the explosion at Salford last week is dead. The keeper of a beer-house in the neighborhood states that two men visited his touse for drank and heft two parcels with him, saying they would call for them in the evening. One parcel, he says, contained wet mortar with a trowel stuck in it, and the other contained what let like a canister. The near returned assorting to agreement, and the explosion curred haif an hour after they lett the beer-house with the parcels.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1851. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881.

London, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881.

The debate on the Address was resumed. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved the amendment agreed spog by the Home Rulers, and of which he gave notice on take 6th. Mr. Dillon seconded the amendment pollonarios of the debate. The Irish members had kept the House for eight days occupied with resultless debates. He declared toat Mr. McCarthy's amendment was an insolt to the Throne.

This was received with cheers on both sides of the House. House. Mr. Dillon was called to order for stating thus the Land League ruled supreme and that Tipperary had 10,000 men arrayed against the Government.

EDWIN BOOTH AS OTHELLO.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. Mr. Booth appeared at the Princess's Theatre to-night as Othello, and his performance was well re-ceived by a fairly full house. Mr. Bostu was caled, with Ingo, before the curtain after the long second with the latter. He was also frequently applauded during the latter. He was also frequently applauded during the performance, and was called out twice at the close, when Mr. Forcester, who acted the part of Idyo, was also called out. Forcester was fairly successing, but Booth evidently excited the principal interest. The play was poorly mounted.

The Stendard says the performance of Othells had many of the faults and fallings of Booth's Hamtet, with its merits of conception rainer than of excention. The performance was scholarly, but failed to move.

THE HANLAN-LAYCOCK RACE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. Both Hanlan and Laycock have now agreed to attempt to bring off the race on Saturday B. 11, the umpire meanwhile postponing it from day to day because of the drift ice in the Thames. The be ting this morning was 3 to 2 on Hanlan. Unless the water permits of the race taking place on or before Wednesday the tides will not serve for another week.

TURCOMAN BARBARITY.

LONDON, Monday, Jan, 17, 1881. The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg says General Skebeloff estimates the Tekse Turcomans to be 40,000 strone. He says they have excellent rides but only a few old camnon. The Bussian at thery-men captured with their guns by the Turemans were all massered.

FRENCH RADICALS DEFEATED. PARIS, Monday, Jan. 17, 1831.

M. Trinquet, the returned Communist, and hree other Rochefort candidates were defeated on the second ballot in the supplementary municipal elections yesterday. The Reactionaries only carried one seas.

THE KOLAPORE PLOT.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "It seems that the plot to masseers the English residents of Kelapore was wild and certain of inlines, but was really seriously contemplated."

THE BOERS WINNING.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. A dispatch from Durban to The Times, dated o-day, says it is runnered that the Fritish treeps made we sortles from Pretoria and were both times repulsed

BRAZIL GIVES A SUBSIDY. OTTAWA, Jan. 17 .- A letter received from Mr. Bentley, Brazilian Con.ut-General in Canada, states that the contract to subsidize a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil has been fully ratified by the Gov-ernment of the inter-country. The first steamer is -z-poeted to leave in February.

FAILURE OF A BRITISH BANK. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. The Southport and West Lancashire Bank-

ing Company, limited, has suspended payment. A FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. A railway accident has occurred at Wake-

field, Yorkshire. Seven persons are reported to have been killed, and from thirty to terty injured. EDINBURGE BARRACKS BURNED.

EDINBURGH, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881. The Edinburgh County Malitia Barracks have been burned. The fire was possibly of incendiary origin. It is rumored that the authorities had received threats of an incendiary character.

SHOCKING MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan 17 .- A shocking tragedy was enacted at Lapeer, a village seventy miles borth of Detroit, last evening. While the people were at church a Mrs. Barnard went to the house of the Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, and attacked his wife, an old lady about sixty-five years old. She threw Mrs. Curtis lown, poured gasoline oil over her clothing and then set down, poured gasoline oil over her clothing and then see it on fire. The poor woman was so shockingly burned that see lived but a few hours. Mr. Cartis was until last year pastor at Greenville, in this State, and had been there for several years. Mrs. Barnard came to Lapeer a few weeks ago from Greenville, where she lived, being the wife of a prominent tumberman at that place. She is a woman about forty years old. Since coming to Lapeer she has been very busy in attending meetings and mingding in general society, but gave no intunation, of any ill-will toward her victim. It is believed by many that she is insame from religious excellment. She is under arrest.

DAMAGE WROUGHT AT NIAGARA FALLS,

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 17 .- Early this morn-MAGARA FALLS, old. 17.—Early this informing the main feeding pipe leading to the reservoir of the Chiton Water Works Company burst, and the water washed away about twenty-five feet of the cliff to the south of Table Rock, bendes doing other damage to croperty. Fortunately no loss of life occurred. The break, which is a very bad one, will take some time to remain.

CAPITAL FOR THE CANADA PACIFIC. TORONTO, Jan. 17 .- The Globe says that since the formation of the new syndicate, the sum of \$10,000,000 has been subscribed in England toward the

projec ; and it is now perjectly certain that the whole amount of capital required can easily be obtained.